

MANUFACTURERS, PROFESSIONAL MEN AND LABORERS ASSEMBLE TO FURTHER THE SPIRIT THAT BUILDS GREAT CITIES

More Than One Thousand Persons Attend the Smoker Tendered by the Manufacturers to the Consumers.

Unequaled Enthusiasm Prevails and Meeting Results in Lasting Benefit to City's Interests--Speakers Point Out the Necessity of Public Spirit in Upbuilding of Community and Urge Astorians to Use Home Products.

◆ "Be it resolved by this assembly, That the growth and prosperity of this city depend upon the loyal support of home industries and union-made articles, and we pledge ourselves to heartily support home institutions and union-made articles and those who give such articles preference."

With the adoption of the above resolution, three cheers for home industry and singing of the national hymn, "America," the most enthusiastic gathering of Astorians ever held came to a close at 11 o'clock last night. Hawthorn hall was not nearly large enough to accommodate the hundreds who came to attend the smoker tendered by the laboring men of the city by the Manufacturers' Association. The unions were out in full force, and from the time that Chairman Allen made his witty opening address until the closing remarks had been offered enthusiasm was at its height. More than 1000 persons attended the smoker and many others were unable to gain admittance. It was a great tribute to the public spirit of the laboring men of this strongly unionized city, and from the enthusiasm manifested it was evident home industry would be better patronized in the future.

Harrison Allen was the only nominee for chairman of the meeting. He opened proceedings with a witty speech, during the course of which he intermingled facetiousness with powerful

truths as to the advisability of patronizing home institutions. He was frequently interrupted by the applause of his interested listeners.

John E. Gratke was the first gentleman called upon. He told of the objects of the meeting and spoke in a general way of the need of closer relations between employers and employees. More than half a million dollars is annually sent out of the city for products that ought to be manufactured at home. Mr. Gratke said, and he attributed past failures to the fact that too much money was sent away from Astoria. "We have no difficulty in producing money," the speaker continued; "our whole trouble is in producing goods. It is the first duty of every man to help our local concerns. Ask for Astoria products when you go into the stores; demand them and you will get them. It is the duty of every Astorian to see that his money circulates in the proper channels. There is, gentlemen, no place like home."

City Attorney Smith was the next speaker. Mr. Smith pointed out the enormous effort that would be required to build up a great city like San Francisco, which work would require decades even if the people of the community had banks full of gold. He said the effort towards a greater Astoria must be a constant, patriotic one, and that the strictest loyalty to home institutions was the very first essentiality. He urged the practice of selling to everybody and buying at home, and said this policy, if rigidly adhered

to, would make Astoria a great city.

A. W. Jones, of Portland, a member of the cigarmakers' union, was the next speaker. Mr. Jones was surprised at the immense turnout of laboring men, which he regarded as ample evidence of the desire on the part of trades unions to assist the cause of home industry. As a laboring man he urged his fellow-union men to lend every assistance to those concerns which operated at home, saying that more business means more money for all. "When every branch of industry is represented in your city as the result of compliance with the first principles of public spirit, there will be no dull seasons," said Mr. Jones. "When one line of business become quiet, other lines will show activity and the general average will be satisfactory." Mr. Jones went on to say the real estate men should encourage the trade-at-home spirit, for the reason that the demand for realty would increase with industrial progress. The speaker took to task those merchants who sent away for goods which they did not handle rather than patronize some other home merchant, and expressed the hope that the meeting would have its beneficial effect upon the business men who pursue this narrow-minded policy. Mr. Jones recommended patronage of home industry as an excellent method of combating the encroachments of the trusts, the products of which would not be so much sought if locally manufactured products were offered in their stead.

Speaking of the cigar industry, with which he is familiar, Mr. Jones said the weekly payroll of the cigar makers of Astoria was now about \$200. He related that only 10 per cent of the cigars consumed here were manufactured at home. The payroll, he stated, should be \$1000 every week, and he added that fully \$50,000 a year was sent away for cigars that ought to be kept in circulation in this city. Mr. Jones' speech covered a wide range and was attentively listened to.

H. M. Lorntsen, the popular secretary of the fishermen's union, related the beneficial effects of the unionizing of the fishermen, and expressed the con-

viction that the same spirit should actuate all men in their dealings with home producers. Mr. Lorntsen's remarks contained reference to the fishing industry and what steps should be taken to promote the interests of the fishermen, and he was vociferously applauded at frequent intervals.

W. E. Schimpff was introduced by Chairman Allen as "the next thing on the program." Apropos to the chairman's introduction, Mr. Schimpff related that he recently had occasion to ride by stage into Coos bay. "When I boarded the stage," he said, "the driver said to me: 'Way bill, please.' So I went down into my pocket and fished out the receipt which the agent had given me when I bought my ticket and presented it to the driver. That, my friends, was the first time I ever traveled by freight, and this is the first time I have ever been 'the next thing on the program.'" The story excited much merriment. Mr. Schimpff, himself a local manufacturer, had little to say except in a general way and confined himself largely to stories that kept the crowd in exceptional good humor. After talking for 15 minutes, he introduced the feature of the evening, and the assembled hosts then devoted their attention to the good things which had been provided.

Among the other gentlemen who briefly addressed the meeting during the lunch were Thomas Souden, of the carpenters' union; Herman Wise, Albert Dunbar, J. F. Welch, Fred Bowers of the cooks' and waiters' union; Sheriff Linville, Councilman Lebeck, Adolf Johnson, Edward Rosenberg, of San Francisco, national representative of the International Seamen's Union, who is in the city for the purpose of more thoroughly uniting the fishermen, and whose speech was a strong one that held the attention of his hearers; Representative Carnahan and Councilman George W. Morton. Unfortunately lack of space makes it impossible for The Astorian to detail the addresses which were delivered during the lunch, but all were teeming with that healthy Astoria spirit. The meeting was a rousing one, and the attendance surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine.

Baseball Scores.

San Francisco—San Francisco, 0; Oakland, 6.
Fresno—Tacoma, 4; Seattle, 5.
Los Angeles—Los Angeles, 4; Portland, 0.

CARPENTERS' UNION BEGINS BIG STRIKE THIS MORNING

The carpenters of the city will go on strike this morning. Ninety days ago they notified the employers they would expect an eight-hour day commencing April 1, and the employers have announced their determination of refusing to comply with the demand.

The longshoremen's union had likewise given three months' notice of their demand for more pay, and if the demand is not met a strike will follow. Whether or not the longshoremen will find it necessary to strike has not yet developed.

The carpenter's strike is the most serious labor condition that has confronted the city since the great strike of the fishermen. The carpenters' union is well organized and maintains close relations with the other large organizations of the kind. The men determined to ask the shorter working day only after careful consideration of the question, and their stand will be quite determined as that of the contractors, who aver they will steadfastly refuse to entertain the demand.

Yesterday when the carpenters showed up for work the foreman of each party of workmen gave final notice of the determination of the men to strike for the eight-hour day. In every instance, so far as could be learned, the contractors notified the foremen they would not submit to the condition imposed by the union. Because of the impending trouble contractors have been rushing work at many of the stores which were being improved.

The contractors say they will fight the union to the end, and the statement has been authoritatively made that nonunion men will be imported to take the places of those who quit their jobs. Should this be done, the carpenters will appeal to the other unions to stand by them, and labor troubles of far-reaching consequences will ensue. The labor unions of Astoria are stronger than those of any other city in the west, comparatively speaking, and an anti-union movement would be fought with vigor. While the outlook is unfavorable, it will be some days before the extent to which the strike will affect business can be foretold.

Heretofore the carpenters have received \$3 and \$3.50 for nine hours'

work. They now demand the same amounts for eight hours' work. If the employers want union men to work nine hours, they must pay them for the additional hour's work.

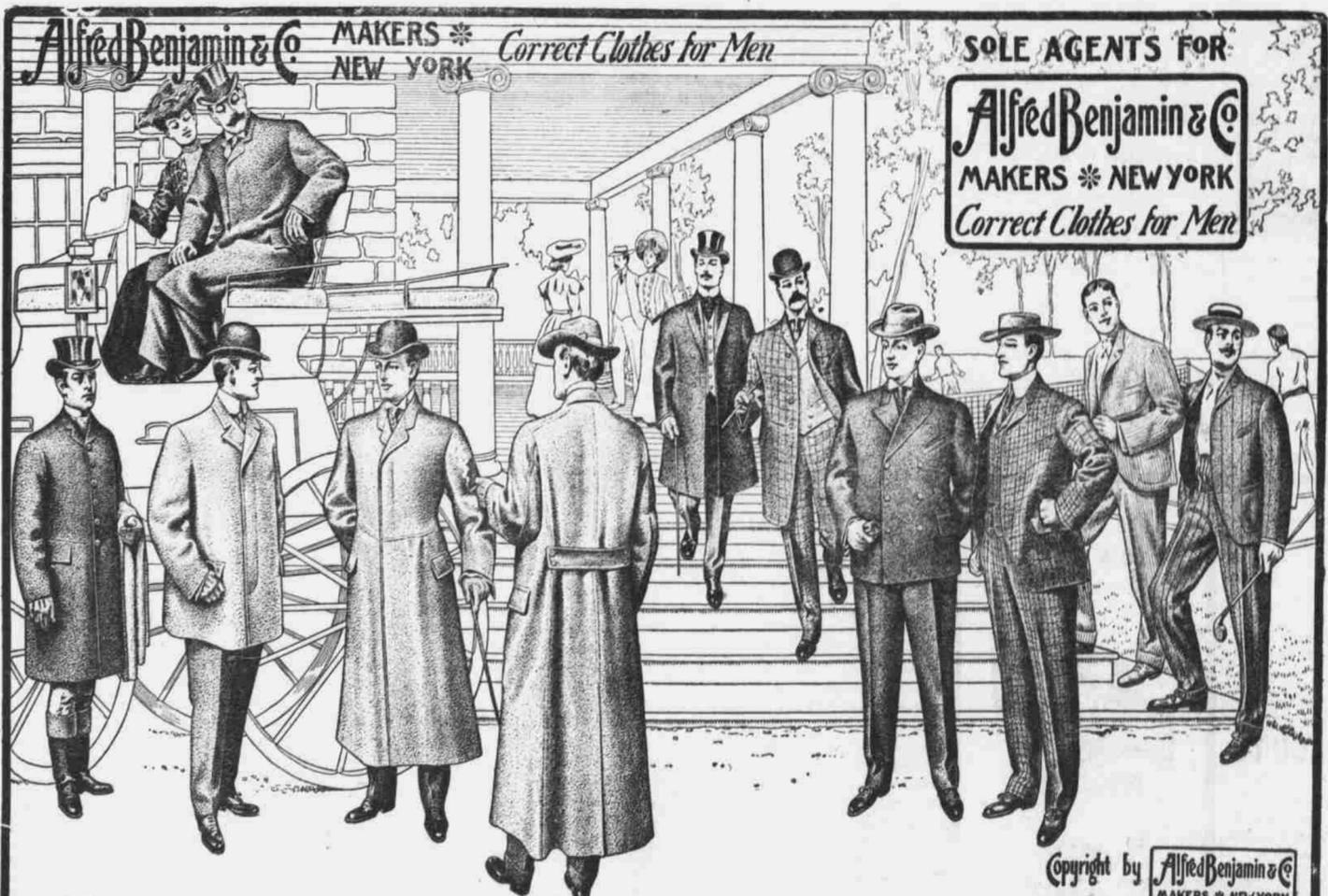
The carpenters have carefully considered the demand which becomes effective this morning, and if the contractors adhere to their express determination the union men will themselves engage in the business of building. They have made arrangements to accept contracts and to carry on the work under union regulations. This step will put them in position to appeal to the public and give them a decided advantage, as union labor is universally favored. This feature of the situation is the most favorable that has yet developed.

The president of the longshoremen's union said yesterday the employers had been given three months' notice by the men of their demand for more pay. Heretofore the longshoremen have received 40 cents an hour for straight work and 50 cents an hour for overtime, labor after 5 p. m. being considered as that for which overtime should be paid, as well, of course, as holidays. The longshoremen want 60 cents an hour for straight work and 75 cents an hour for overtime. "We have tried to be fair with the employers," said the president, "and have given them ample notice. Whether or not our demands will be met has not been learned, nor do we expect to have any notification until the next job comes along. We believe the demand is reasonable and will try to enforce it." No statement has been authorized as yet by the stevedoring firms and companies employing longshoremen.

In conversation with a prominent labor leader yesterday afternoon an Astorian representative was informed that the unions are now in closer touch with each other than ever before. The statement was made that, in case of necessity, practically all of the working men of the city could be called out to enforce union demands. The gentleman in question said he was opposed to strikes as a rule, believing matters of difference could be amicably adjusted, but he said even the fisherman's union could be involved where the interests of labor were at peril.

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